

MACDONALD JOURNAL

AGRICULTURE

FOOD SCIENCE

EDUCATION

JUNE

1968



THE UNIVERSITY
MEETS
THE CHALLENGE

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THE MACDONALD LASSIE



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Cover Photo — Few round barns are left in Quebec — but those that are provide a reminder of the past. A round barn near Mansonville, Quebec is this month's cover sketch by artist R. D. Wilson. (Courtesy of the Bank of Montreal)

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a place for action:

Let us be frank about this. Regional development in rural areas of Quebec is practically non-existent, if in fact it exists at all. It seems that all the ARDA talk and the government semi-promises have had no effect on the local communities. In fact, other than a plethora of printed materials, practically nothing has been done to improve the level of living of rural people and to develop the human and natural resources of non-urban regions to the greatest extent.

This month of June 1968 is a time to ask specific questions about regional development. The candidates for the Federal government will again be extolling their great values to society and their public service of the past and promising that all will be better in the future. Some, including aspiring Prime Ministers will raise the question of regional or rural development. Others will make it the key issue of their platforms. Yet, in many cases, all they have to do is move their eyes off the highway for a moment to see that rural areas just aren't what they could be.

In fact, many rural areas of Quebec are real eyesores. Farm houses are vacant and falling down and barns are being dismantled piece by piece by those who "borrow a few weather-beaten boards." Mixed in are the rural retreats, — the ski-shacks, hunting cabins and deserted camps that were built before there was any idea of rural zoning. The automobile graveyards (each village seems to have one) add the finishing touch to a once beautiful landscape that is being eroded by man.

Drive practically any road in Quebec and you will see it. Fortunately, in recent years, the autoroutes have

meant that drivers cannot see what is happening. But it doesn't mean that slum conditions don't exist.

In other provinces, though, regional development is being accepted as the key to the future and in many cases is leading to a rural renaissance. A major development plan involving millions of dollars has been announced for New Brunswick. Prince Edward Island, despite the fact that it is the most studied area of Canada with the least being done, has a comprehensive development plan in the hopper which could become the model for North America. Manitoba has made giant strides in improving the standards of living in the Interlake Region. But here in Quebec, other than in a couple of areas, the rural development talk came as a flash and left as quickly. And now things are worse than before.

But again there's an election. There will be talk of the expressway linking Quebec to the Maritimes via the State of Maine. There will be talk of subsidies for drainage, ditching and bulldozer work. But what is needed is talk of developing suitable industries in rural areas, of implementing zoning regulations and building bylaws, of building better rural roads and amalgamation of municipal governments. Failing this, one alternative is to develop several government parks, hopefully even some National parks, in the areas that are unsuitable for agricultural and forestry industries.

Yes, it's June again, election time again. Never before have so many people been so interested in politics in Canada before. It is a time for being frank — especially when talking about regional development for rural Quebec.

The Editor

the University meets the challenge . . .

the McGill Centre for Continuing Education Macdonald College.

"There are many educational needs to be met, and each university should do what it can to meet as many as possible."

— Dr. E. C. Webster,
Director of,
University Extension,
McGill University.

June, 1968. A milestone month in the history of Extension at Macdonald College. A month of hope for the future in the development of a more vital, a more readily available educational service for adults. For on June 1 the former Extension Service at Macdonald College became the Centre for Continuing Education.

Historically, a solid base has been built for this development in university extension. It was nearly seventy years ago that Sir William Macdonald inspired those around him with the idea of service to the community and especially to the farm, the home and the school. One of the most progressive educationalists of this era, his ideas of the extension role of the university and of the organizational nature of rural school areas were perhaps fifty years before their time. Only today, are many of his ideas being put into practice.

In the late 1930's under the leadership of Dr. W. H. Brittain and Harry Avison, several pace-setting adult education programs were founded on the Macdonald Campus. The Canadian Association for Adult Education, Farm Radio Forum and the associated discussion groups, Citizens Forum, Camp Laquemac — a bilingual, bi-cultural residential seminar which set the stage for many of our current discussions in Canada today, all had their beginning in this period. Many things were tried; most have achieved their goals; many have grown to national and international importance.

In more recent years, a major focus has been on the use of the mass media, especially radio and film to serve a scattered rural population in the best possible way.

Today, the rural community must face issues and decisions that need a new understanding of "change".

To meet this challenge, new techniques of extension are being developed. More emphasis is placed on program planning and development. New agencies, with adult education as their prime concern, are appearing on the scene. Governments at all levels are becoming increasingly concerned about the need for "academic recuperation and manpower development."

One result of this is that there has never been so much educational opportunity available to so many.

Out of these changes, many questions arise; What do adults really need — and want — when it comes, to continuing their education? What is the role of governments in relation to universities? Who should finance adult education? What IS the duty of the university to provide access to its re-

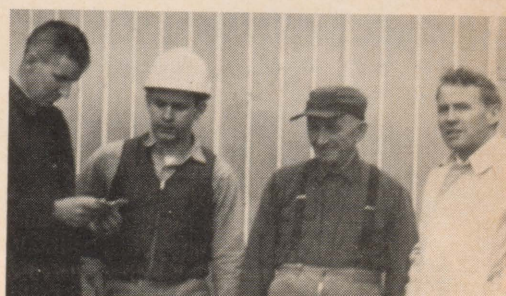
sources, to the knowledge developed there? What is its role in developing a close relationship between the institution and the community it serves? Should university professors consider the extension function as one of their responsibilities? How can the many programs of continuing education be coordinated to serve the progressing needs of the individual?

These and many other questions led the University to re-examine the roles and objectives of the Extension Division of McGill University and the Extension Service on the Macdonald Campus. After many months of planning the reorganization to the McGill Centre for Continuing Education under the directorship of Dr. Edward Webster with operations on each of the downtown and Macdonald Campuses, was announced.

The Centre for Continuing Education at Macdonald College will be under the direction of Dr. Mark Waldron, formerly the Director of the Macdonald College Extension Service. Dr. Waldron will also be responsible for the Community Programs operation on a total University basis with staff on both the McGill and Macdonald Campuses. For the coming year, Dr. Waldron will also be serving as the Associate Director, Agriculture.

The reorganization will result in a separation of the various extension tasks and the development of new programs. Community Programs will be the responsibility of one of the Associate Directors, Mr. Galen Driver. Professors Peter Hamilton and Walker Riley in the Departments of Animal Science and Agronomy, will be associated with the Centre in the development of new programs. This Division will be concerned with the off-campus extension work in rural communities. Mr. Driver and his assistant, Mr. Louis Bernard, will work with agronomes, the agricultural industry, rural groups and farmers in the organization of workshops, seminars, and meetings in the rural communities. It is anticipated a great deal of this work will be done cooperatively with the Regional School

Galen Driver and Peter Hamilton discuss farm management with Chris Judd and Gordon Brownlee on their Shawville farm.



Boards and Farm Organizations. In addition, the Community Programs Division will encourage and facilitate the various extension type programs of other departments. Such projects include the Soil Test Service, the Land Use Planning Service, the Forage Evaluation Service and the Dairy Herd Analysis Service.

This Division will also provide on-farm consultation and information on request, in cooperation with the local extension agents. This new Division will provide the main communication link between the Faculty of Agriculture and the School of Food Science, and the community. Based on the successful one and two-day agricultural workshops of the past year, additional workshops are being planned by the Community Programs Division for the coming year. These will be held not only in rural Quebec, but in any other area of Eastern Canada which requests them.

The new post of Associate Director of Professional Education will be filled by Professor Gordon McElroy of the Faculty of Education. His main concern will be developing Continuing Education Programs for teachers. Plans are for a certificate Program in Nursery School Education to be offered on the Macdonald Campus starting in September. Two special courses, one in Teaching French and one in Applied Linguistics will be offered in 1968-69.

The great changes in the field of education have increased the need of courses for professional upgrading for teachers. It is Prof. McElroy's ambition to see a dynamic program develop available both on the Macdonald Campus and at various locations around the province. Prof. McElroy will continue to be the coordinator of the Summer School for Teachers in the Faculty of Education.

The new position of Associate Director of Agriculture has also been created. For this year, the position will be occupied by Dr. Mark Waldron. This Division will be responsible for the formal extension courses developed by the Faculty of Agriculture, including the present courses in agriculture offered in the evenings. It will arrange specialized seminars, conferences and workshops on the Macdonald Campus.

The administration of the Evening Course Program on the Macdonald Campus will be the responsibility of an Extension Assistant, Mrs. Pauline Andrews. With the 12,000 evening students on the McGill Campus, and 1,400 at Macdonald, the operation of the evening program is a major

activity of the University. Several new courses will be offered during the coming year and courses required for the Certificate in Business will be available on the Macdonald Campus. A calendar of these courses will be available in August.

The first in the program of non-credit courses in the summer will be offered during the first two weeks of July. A Ceramics Workshop will be taught by Mrs. Rosalie Namer, widely known for her skill in this field. Additional summer courses will be developed to supplement those already in existence.

The Film Library which has for several years provided a valuable programming and film rental service for schools and community groups in Eastern Canada, will be expanded. Mrs. Iris Robbins has been named full-time Extension Assistant responsible for its development. In addition film rentals and programming information on audio-visual aids and instructional materials will be made available. Details of the Extension Film Library operation are available from the Centre.

On the McGill Campus, the extension program has also been reorganized in order to better serve the adult educational needs of the community. Associate Directors for many of the Faculties and Schools have been appointed. More will be named this coming year. A parallel program to that of the Community Programs Division of the Macdonald Campus will be instituted on the McGill Campus. Dr. Waldron and an assistant to be named will be responsible for this project in extending the course offerings of the Centre to those people in

Metropolitan areas who are not able to come to the campus.

As part of this reorganization, two new certificate programs will be offered on the McGill campus — one in Retail Management and one in Transportation Management. Commencing next month, the Centre in cooperation with the Faculty of Arts and Science is offering Summer courses in English.

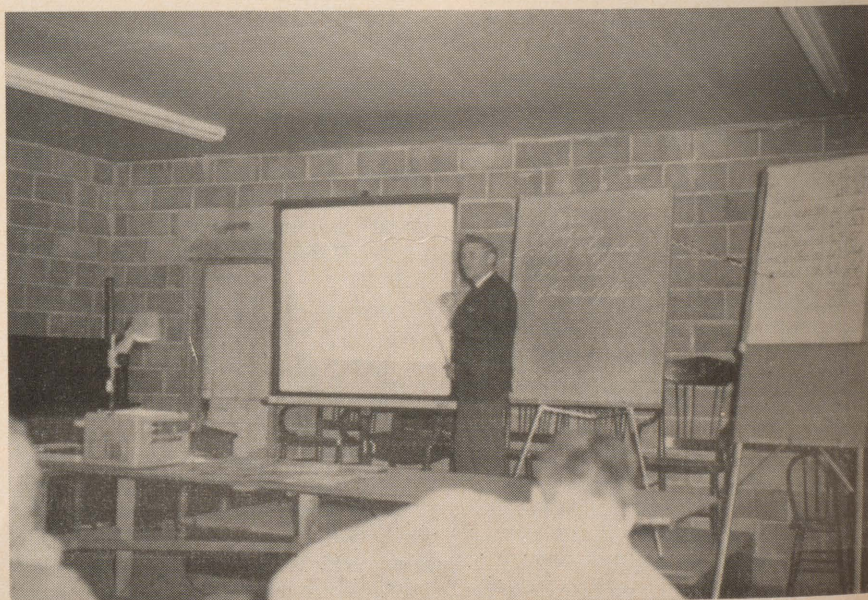
A Department of Extension Education and Rural Sociology is being proposed within the Faculty of Agriculture. For more than ten years, the Extension Service has been involved in teaching courses in Extension Methods to regular students in Agriculture and Food Science. This teaching activity, and possibly research, will be centralized in the new department. The staff will be basically the same professional staff already associated with the Centre for Continuing Education.

A major function of the former Extension Service was the information program which included daily radio programs, television, regular weekly news columns and press releases and the Macdonald Journal. This area of activity will be centralized in a branch of the McGill Information Office to be located on the Macdonald Campus in association with the new Centre for Continuing Education.

June 1 marked the end of the Extension Service and the beginning of the Centre for Continuing Education.

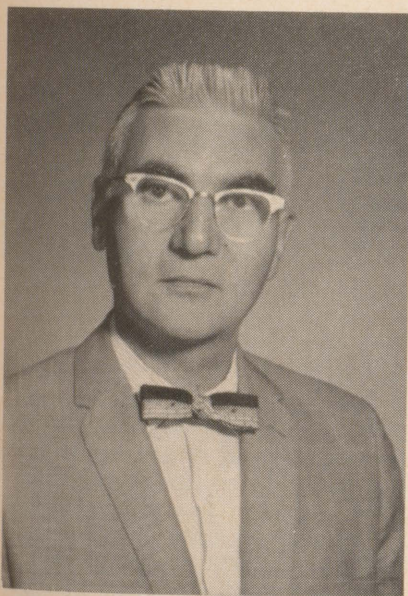
Through this reorganization, it is hoped that the University can meet the challenge of the changing community. But then only time will tell and only you can be the judge.

One workshop at Shawville featured Professor Peter Hamilton who dealt with Livestock Feeding.



grow strong first — then grow big!

"Farm management is much more than accounting, marketing and administration. While the economics of agriculture is important, the economics of crop production are even more important. Dr. Millette focuses on the importance of management applying to soils and stresses the need for specific data on which to base decisions."



by
Gerard J.F. Millette
Assoc. Prof. Dept. of Soil Science
Faculty of Agriculture,
Macdonald College
of
McGill University

10:30 a.m. sharp! Forty-five minutes after I felt Macdonald College I drove into the farm lane. On the mail box "Jacques Legré, R.R. #5, Napierville, Quebec."

Approximately 50 cars jammed the farmyard and partially blocked the farm entrance and the road. 100 people were listening to the auctioneer's litany. This was a sad and a happy ending of an adventure that started seven years ago.

Jacques Legré, in his mid-thirties, is an enthusiastic, clever and an aggressive type of farmer. In 1961 he had fifteen cows and a total of twenty-five head of cattle on an 80 acre farm. The cows were of good quality but the land could not produce all the feed for the animals. The answer to his problem, he was told, was to "Grow big as quick as possible, but manage well." So he planned his expansion.

In 1963 he borrowed money and bought his neighbour's farm; 90 acres of plowed land and twenty-two head of cattle including 15 milking cows. With animals in two separate sets of buildings he soon realized he would either need an extra man or would have to re-organize the whole farming operation. Jacques Legré decided this time to make a man-sized operation equipped with the best machinery, the best buildings and the best animals he could buy to get a highly efficient unit.

In 1964, he borrowed heavily, increased his herd to 40 good milking cows and bought 165 acres of good plowed land only one and one-half miles away from his farm.

In 1965, he borrowed more money, replaced the two separate dairy barns with a modern, well-designed and well aerated dairy barn, equipped with 80 stanchions, a huge steel-glass lined silo with automatic feeder, a milk pipeline system with bulk tank, and a lot of modern machinery such as hay balers, a grain combine and hay drying equipment. Then Jacques Legré stocked his enterprise with 60 good cows (his cows averaged 12,000 lbs. of milk per year) planning to reach his maximum of 80 within two years.

In the winter of 1966 he became interested in the Land Use Planning Service of the Department of Soil Science at Macdonald College. He came to discuss his case. The 335 acres of land could not produce enough to feed his animals. He was losing money and Jacques Legré could not figure what was wrong. He now owed close to \$100,000.00 and his monthly payments were going to remain close to \$800.00 to reimburse a

bit of the capital and to cover the interest charges for the next 25 years. He was caught in a whirlpool and felt he was sinking rapidly.

"I have cut down on the cost of feed" he said, "from \$3.00 to \$2.00 per hundred lbs. of milk, and I have followed the advice of experts in farm management. My bookkeeping is supposed to be adequate and I know the farming business. I plow at the right time. I lime, fertilize and drain my soils. I use only certified seeds. I control the weeds efficiently and try to harvest at the best period for good quality. What have I done or what am I doing wrong?" asked Jacques Legré.

"What do you mean by management?" I asked. "You don't know what you manage." "Would you trust and invest in a mining company that would spend, at first, fabulous sums of money to sink the mine shaft, set up separators and even a smelter with aesthetically built and furnished office buildings and then would start borings to assess the importance and the value of the ore body? This is your trouble," I added. "You have put up all the trimmings before assessing the value of the fundamental resource of your enterprise, **the soil**. Your farm management may be geared at 100 percent efficiency but your soil management may operate at only 30 or 40 percent of their potential."

"I always had my soils analyzed by at least two fertilizer companies and followed the cheapest recommendation because fertilizer is expensive and does not seem to increase yields on my farm. I have here the results of soil analyses for the last three years, can you tell me what I have done wrong?"

"Your farming operation is sick because your management is sick. Sound farm management rests first of all on sound soil management. Like any doctor, I cannot diagnose the disease unless I examine the patient thoroughly. This means a thorough detailed soil survey of your farm with complete coverage of past and present management of each field followed by a detailed program of management for each patch of different soil found on your farm for whatever crops you wish to grow."

In the summer of 1967 the Land Use Planning Service of the Department of Soil Science surveyed in detail the soils of his farm using an aerial photograph having a scale of 330 feet per inch (a one inch square at that scale is equivalent to 2.5 acres). Fifty-one soil samples were taken to measure the variation or



Lime on its way to the fields of Johnny Bergeron at St-Prime, Roberval.

uniformity in plant nutrient contents of each soil mapping unit. In December 1967, Jacques Legré received his report from the Service. It contained a detailed soil map, a pH and lime requirement map, a map showing the moisture status of the soil, (whether they needed irrigation, tile drainage water table control, etc.) and a soil management map where all the limiting factors that need to be corrected and their degree of seriousness were listed on all the soil mapping units. The report contained tables listing all the crops that could possibly be grown on each soil unit of the farm. Finally, the report gave Jacques Legré a recipe of complete soil management practices for each soil unit occurring on his farm for growing grain corn, sweet corn, soybeans, grain, pure alfalfa, hay and pasture.

In January 1968, Jacques came to the Department of Soil Science to discuss his report.

Forty percent of his farm had poorly drained soils which needed tile drainage desperately in order to become productive. Another fifty percent were imperfectly drained soils and needed tile drainage for some crops and as an insurance against low yields in wet years for other crops.

The last ten percent of Jacques' farm needed only extra fertility to reach high productivity.

"I don't know", he said, "if I should laugh or cry. I must follow your recommendations to increase the productivity of my soils and cut down feed costs, but if I do, I go bankrupt. Despite my planning and good book-keeping I invested first in the wrong place."

"Do you think that increasing yields pays more than increasing land area as generally recommended now? It is easier to borrow money to buy more land than to increase the productivity of what we already own. I have been spending around \$2,000.00 a year for fertilizers alone. Your recommendations would total up to \$6,000.00. I average \$500.00 a year in cleaning up some ditches. Tile drainage would average \$3,000.00 a year for ten years. According to your report I waste money when I fertilize poorly drained soils that are not tile drained first. Where should I start?"

"The first step — stop buying land," I replied. "In your community, land for farming purposes now costs \$300.00 an acre, which at 5 percent sets up a fixed cost and capitalization value of \$15.00 an acre. If you

borrow money at 6 percent to buy the land, you add another \$18.00 an acre. So each acre of this land costs you \$33.00 before you ever set foot on it. With very tight and judicious management of your investments you might succeed in making profit with your dairy industry in twenty or twenty-five years."

I have made a comparative study of economic returns for some of your soils if you followed the Land Use Planning Service for three crops, namely grain corn, sold at \$1.65 a bushel, certified seed oats sold at \$1.00 a bushel and pure alfalfa hay sold at \$20.00 a ton.

On the poorly drained Macdonald soil that occurs on your farm the total cost of production would be approximately \$95.00 for 60 bushels of grain corn, \$85.00 for 50 bushels of oats and \$79.00 for 2.2 tons of hay on the soil as is. On the same Macdonald soil, tile drained and properly managed the cost would be \$135.00 for 150 bushels of grain corn, \$113.00 for 110 bushels of oats, and \$105.00 for 5 tons of good alfalfa hay. Your net returns are for undrained Macdonald soils and indicate a profit of \$4.00 an acre for grain corn, losses of \$35.00 an acre for oats and for hay. On the same Macdonald soil with proper management, your net returns would show a profit of \$112.50 per acre for grain corn, a loss of \$3.00 per acre for oats and a profit of \$15.00 an acre for alfalfa hay.

Due to a refund of borrowed money, interest charges would decrease with time. This would also enlarge the profit margin, which at the same time may diminish due to the continuous increase in the value of land.

Dear Mr. Legré, you have done exactly the opposite of what should have been done. You have increased your acreage before increasing your fields. Good farm management depends first on good soil management. Your decision to shift from dairy farming to industrial crop farming is the only sensible one. After clearing some debts, re-organize and make your first investment in soils that can reach almost maximum production at the cheapest cost for improvements. Then follow up with investments to correct the most important limiting factor of some of the other soils that may soon reach maximum productivity as in any other industry. Success in farming depends on high efficiency. Efficiency starts at the grass roots level — in the soil.

Grow strong first then grow big.

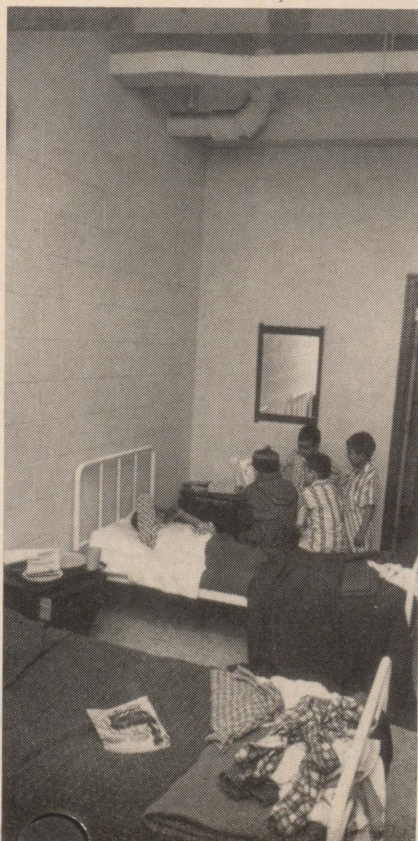
to find a place in a modern world — some problems faced by the Cree in white society

by

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*This article is based on an
ARDA research project
(No. 34002) — the Cree Developmental Change Project,
one of the research activities
of the Program in the Anthropology
of Development, Department
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Photos by: Paul Conklin



Ever since the arrival of the first explorers the Indians living in Canada have had to make progressive adjustments to the Whites. In southern Quebec most of the Indians were displaced by the settlers, and except for a few groups have largely disappeared from the area. In northern Quebec the White invasion is quite recent mainly because the land there is not suitable for farming. In this area the Hudson Bay Company and others set up a series of trading posts to get furs trapped by the Indians.

The trading posts provided the Indians with rifles, traps and other goods that were either completely new or were a great improvement over what they had. In a relatively short time the Indians came to depend on these goods to help them live in the isolated areas they occupied. This dependency permitted the traders to control the sale of furs and to set up a trading system that lasted for over two hundred years.

Since World War II, the fur trading pattern has been upset by the incursion of mining and lumbering companies into areas previously limited to hunting and trapping, and by the introduction of compulsory education for the Indian children, the first major change to the traditional pattern. This was followed very closely by the arrival of mining and lumbering companies, roads and all the other changes that go with them.

In the traditional way of life there were small groups of people scattered over an enormous area, making it impossible to take the schools to the Indian children. Therefore, residential schools were set up to care for them. The dislocations created by these schools have had far reaching effects on the Indians, some of which are rather obvious. Having children in residential school for nine month periods has created hardship over and above the usual separation. Children of school age, that is between the ages of 6 and 16, are very useful people when properly motivated. In the bush they do a lot of work such as gathering firewood and, when older, of doing the work of an adult. When they are taken away from a very small group, their contribution is sorely missed. This means that the work of supporting the very young and the very old falls on a limited group of people. At the same time, the experience of living in the bush teaches the Indian children how to survive in isolated conditions. This is something that is not taught in residential schools.

The question arises, whether they could not learn all that is necessary



during the summer holidays. The answer is no, because the summers are spent in fishing in the lakes near the trading posts, and the big summer-long reunion. At this time people are together in large groups living in a semi-permanent settlement. It is not possible to learn everything required to survive in the bush.

During the summer months the school children are taught to be self-reliant and independent, as this is the only way to survive in the bush. In other words, they are taught to be like their parents — very few of whom went to school. Also, it is only in the bush where an Indian can excel over a White. It is only here where the White man has to depend on him. Elsewhere the White man, because of his greater wealth, better education, and so on, is more powerful. If one takes away the experience and knowledge of the bush, one is removing the one thing in which the Indian clearly excels.

The residential schools do not teach the Indians to live in the bush, this is not their task. Their task is to teach them how to fit into White middle-class society. They do this in a situation that requires many other things as well. In schools it is imperative that all the children get up, eat at fixed times in set places, go to class and sit still, pay attention, do their school work, behave and so on together at the same time. In other words, the schools regiment the lives of their wards rigidly, something the Indian parents do not do. The In-

dian gets up, eats, and sleeps when he feels like it, or when he can, because this is the best kind of behaviour for living by oneself in the bush. The Indian is taught from a very early age to look after himself and make his own day-to-day decisions, something that just does not go over very well for the people who are running a school full of children. So, the children are forced into the school routine, and after a while learn to live in it. Then, after nine months, come the glorious three months of Summer freedom.

After a few years of school, the children find they no longer fit into the pattern of behaviour expected by their parents. They have so adjusted to the schools that they no longer seem to be real Indians. They are not good hunters, sometimes have difficulty in speaking Cree, and in general act very much like White school children. However, they still acknowledge their parents to be good people. Because of this they want to be like them. This means, for the boys of being a good hunter. But, in school they are taught to be good middle class citizens. The requirements for this kind of thing are quite different from being a good hunter. The result is a severe strain on them that is added to all the other strains of growing up.

The parents of these children also have their problems. The lack of work done by the children makes things more difficult for them. They do not want to leave their children for nine

months at a time, especially as they are given no choice in the matter. The children and their parents would prefer to remain together, but, it was decided that Indian children should go to school whether they, or their parents, wanted it or not.

There is another difficulty with the schools. They open in September. The parents and children want to stay together as much as possible. This means that the parents do not return to their trapping grounds until after the children go back to school. For many this involves a hurried trip and inadequate exploration of the grounds before freeze-up. As a result trapping and hunting are not likely to be as successful. Ideally it would be better for everyone if school started a month earlier.

So much for the schools, now to the mines and lumber companies. These come equipped with all kinds of fancy machinery, lots of people, and a great clutter of buildings. When this is placed in the middle of someone's trapping ground it creates an infernal mess of the place. The animals leave, among many other things. If you add to this the destruction caused by a lumbering operation, you find that the successful hunter no longer has a means of making a living. It destroys his livelihood and creates a whole host of problems.

The Indian who has lost his trapping ground is faced with the necessity of making a living in another way. He has to learn new skills, a new

language, and a completely new way of doing things. He has been used to working very hard for long hours at a time, then, when he has collected enough food and skins, of resting. So, he takes a job given him by a White man and works hard at it for long hours over a several day period. Then pay day rolls around and he is given a nice bit of money, plenty to keep him going in his own way for some time. So he quits. Also, the Indian has been used to starting and stopping work when he wants to, and not doing it according to a clock. So he does not always arrive at work on time. This kind of behaviour is not normal in the White society where regular and prompt appearance at work is valued. So, for acting in a normal and rational Indian way, the Indian is thought of as being shiftless and lazy.

Living in White communities is quite different from living in the bush or at a trading post. In these places one can set up a tent, and get enough to eat with little money. In towns one has to pay rent, buy expensive food at the grocery stores, and one is supposed to dress better and keep cleaner than in the bush. In addition come items like telephones, heating, light and taxes that are expensive and are unnecessary in the bush. As in the bush they have lived in tents or small houses they build themselves, the Indian will tolerate and enjoy conditions of crowding that the health authorities in town think are bad.

The combination of work habits,

housing, and all the other things make it difficult for the Indian to move comfortably into town after a life spent in the bush or on isolated trading posts. To this are added all the complications of living in a complex society with all manner of organizations. We, who are brought up in this kind of society sometimes are frustrated by it. The frustration is much more severe when you have no knowledge of the how and why things are done as they are. As a result of the frustrations, and the opinions of Whites about Indians, they are likely not to make a successful adjustment to town life. The jobs they get are temporary, they are the last to be hired and the first to be fired, and, as they do not always know the current rates of pay, they are likely to be paid less than a White for doing the same work.

To escape the impermanence of jobs, the frustrations and expense of living in a White town, the Indian has several choices. One of these is to go back to the reserve and live off welfare. The reserves are not large enough to support the Indians who live off hunting and trapping. Another is to move out of town into the bush and live as he always has, depending of infrequent work and poor hunting to keep him going. Neither of these are satisfactory, and both lead to additional problems of alcoholism and delinquency.

Another way out for the Indian is to become, for all intents and purposes, as his White counterpart. A

large number have made the change and have learned to live in a White town successfully. Unfortunately they are still faced with problems that the majority of us do not have to face. They are not given equal treatment. They are treated as shiftless and lazy Indians. This is in spite of any personal qualifications they might have. In a very real sense they are not rewarded for having made a series of very difficult changes, changes that involved all of their previous habits, and are treated as though they were not capable of adjusting to modern society. The trauma this causes is enough to drive them to drink, or back to their previous existence. The problems of prejudice and discrimination are added to everything else they have to face.

The picture painted above is not a pretty one, either for the Indians or for Canadian society. The problems are great and have no ready solution. However, these problems need to be faced in order to avoid creating even greater ones in the future. Solving them will take the combined effort of the Indians and Whites working together to make the changes that will allow Indians displaced from their traditional ways to find a place in the modern world.

Additional Reading :

Chance, N. A. (ed.)

Conflict in Culture : Problems of Developmental Change Among the Cree, forthcoming.



THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE BY
THE QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

Quebec crop insurance

The federal Cabinet has approved a federal-provincial cost-sharing program to provide crop insurance for Quebec farmers.

Agriculture Minister J. J. Greene said today the Cabinet decision means that an agreement between Ottawa and Quebec can now be drawn up and signed within a matter of weeks.

The Quebec government passed legislation for a crop insurance program last June. Federal participation will result in Ottawa paying half the administration costs of the program and one-quarter of the yearly premium.

"The federal contribution, together with the provincial government's subsidy, will mean that insurance at 50 per cent of the premium cost will be payable by the farmer. This is a real bargain and I urge every farmer, who can, to take advantage of this," Mr. Greene said.

"There is also a real advantage to crop insurance for the public at large", the Minister said. "It provides a stability to farm income that is felt right through the whole economy. Jobs in industries serving farmers are protected because the farmer will have the money to continue to purchase manufactured goods.

"Through crop insurance the farmer pays a large portion of the cost of protecting himself against disaster. These federal-provincial crop insurance plans mean an end to emergency disaster payments that the federal government has had to make from time to time.

"Federal disaster payments to Quebec farmers amounted to \$8,000,000 alone in 1965. Participation in the program for Quebec farmers is expected to cost the federal government about \$500,000 this year. Payments for disaster relief have similarly been paid in other years in virtually all areas of Canada. The fact that the farmer now protects himself against disaster by crop insurance will thus relieve the Canadian taxpayer of the burden of these periodic disaster relief payments."

Aside from Quebec, federal-provincial crop insurance programs now exist in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and Prince Edward Island. Some 50,000 farmers across Canada are expected to purchase insurance this year worth more than \$140,000,000.

Quebec's crop insurance program for 1968 provides protection for farms growing forage and grain crops used as livestock feed. This applies to about 80 per cent of the province's farmers. It is expected that cash crops will eventually be covered as well.

Unlike other federal-provincial plans, the Ottawa-Quebec arrangement will not include re-insurance or loans by the federal government to cover losses in excess of the reserves that have been built up.

"Insuring forage and grain crops for livestock feeding is a relatively new venture," Mr. Greene said. "Because of the experimental nature of this program, the Province of Quebec has not asked the federal government to guarantee losses in excess of premiums and reserves as we do in other provinces through re-insurance or loans. However the program will be reviewed from year to year and actuarial data will be accumulated with the ultimate view of bringing the Quebec program within the full benefit of the federal crop insurance program including the re-insurance and loans provision."

(From "This Month with CDA")

gypsy moth on increase

Gypsy moth infestation in southern Quebec was nearly twice as widespread last year as it was in 1966, reports the CDA's Plant Protection Division.

Some 37,000 acres — approximately 17,000 more than in 1966 — were found infested with the pest. While gypsy moth infestation occurred over a markedly wider area last year, it was still confined to the same counties — Huntingdon and Chateauguay mainly and some areas of Missisquoi and St. Jean.

Spraying operations will be carried out in the spring.

(From "This Month with CDA".)

*Compiled by
Tom Pickup
Information Service,
Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization*

*Photographs by
Office du Film du Québec*

barberry eradication

The program to eradicate common barberry in Ontario and Quebec, launched in 1964 as a measure to protect oat and other cereal crops from stem rust, appears to be paying off although the work is not yet completed.

Eradication work in Ontario is now concentrated in the western region of the province where dense and widespread stands of barberry have been encountered. An estimated 85 per cent of the barberry in this area has been treated and the rest will be covered by May, 1969, when the program is scheduled to wind up.

In Eastern Ontario, eradication work for the most part was finished in 1966 and work last year involved "mopping up" operations to treat isolated bushes and seedlings in rural districts and planning in a few urban areas.

In Quebec, operations last year included treatment of barberry growth on about 2,700 acres of farmland in the vicinity of Dunham and Frelighsburg in Missisquoi county, and survey work that revealed dense concentrations of barberry in other areas of Missisquoi and in Brome county. (From "This Month with CDA")

Agricultural Research Council

postgraduate scholarships

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Every year, the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization, through the Agricultural Research Council, offers scholarships for postgraduate study in various branches of agricultural sciences to those who wish to continue their scientific education or professional training in this country or abroad.

FIELDS OF STUDY

A list of the options or fields of specialization for which scholarships are offered is prepared each year and distributed to institutions of agricultural education at the university level in Quebec.

ELIGIBILITY

Applicants must be Canadian citizens, and have resided in the Province of Quebec for at least two years; they must have a thorough knowledge of one of the two official languages and a satisfactory knowledge of the other, hold a bachelor's degree in Agriculture or a professional degree of equivalent standing, and show evidence of aptitude for postgraduate studies and research.

APPLICATION

Application forms may be obtained from chairmen of research committees of the Faculty of Agriculture of Laval University, Macdonald College, the School of Veterinary Medicine, or from the secretary of the Agricultural Research Council.

Official application forms must be filed with the Secretary of the Agricultural Research Council at the Department of Agriculture and Colonization not later than the 15th of December preceding the academic year for which the scholarship is requested. Application forms must be ac-

companied by the following documents:

- a) an official transcript of previous university education;
- b) a recommendation from the Scholarship or Research Committee of the institution attended;
- c) an agreement with the Department of Agriculture and Colonization concerning the beneficiary's employment after completing his studies. This agreement entails a period of government service at least as long as the duration of the scholarship.

EXAMINATION

An oral examination concerning the candidate's personal suitability for the proposed course of study, the position he may be called upon to fill after completing his studies, his general education, judgment, initiative, personality, knowledge of the other language, etc., will be held in January. Candidates will be advised of the place and date of this examination.

The Board of Examiners may decide not to award scholarships in a field of study for which, in their opinion, no candidate shows sufficient aptitude. The examination is confidential and the Board's rating is final. There is no registration fee but expenses incurred in connection with the examination must be paid by the candidate himself.

AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS

The scholarship consists of the payment of registration charges, fees, thesis expenses, and a monthly living allowance of \$225. on behalf of candidates for a Master's degree and of \$275 for candidates for a Ph. D. These expenses will be paid directly to the institution upon presentation of

accounts, or repaid to the scholarship holder on presentation of receipted invoices. The cost of text-books and subscriptions to scientific periodicals will not be refunded.

If a scholarship holder obtains a scholarship or bursary from another organization, he must inform the Council. In such cases, the Council's regular scholarship will be reduced by the amount of the assistance received from the other source. Neglect or misrepresentation by the beneficiary in this connection will lead to cancellation of the scholarship and restitution of sums paid in excess, the government reserving the right to take any steps necessary for such recovery.

PAYMENTS

Living allowances will be paid in quarterly instalments. During the year, the scholarship holder must submit to the secretary of the Council an official attestation of his attendance at courses, a record of his grades or marks, and if necessary, a report from the director of his research.

RENEWAL

Requests for renewal of scholarships may be submitted each January until the candidate has obtained his degree. For this purpose, a special questionnaire must be completed and returned to the Council before the 1st of March.

PUBLICATIONS

Every scholarship holder must provide the secretary of the Council with a copy of his thesis and of any other work he may publish in connection with his studies.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization.

ROMEO LALANDE



A herd of French-Canadian cattle on farm of Emile Bégin at Coaticook in the rolling uplands of Stanstead County.

a powerful new insecticide

The alarm created in many countries by reports of the danger to animals—and humans—from the excessive use of synthetic insecticides set scientists looking for alternatives effective against insects but less toxic to mammalian life.

The natural insecticide found in pyrethrum flowers, which satisfies both conditions, has been studied by workers at the Rothamsted Experimental Station of the Agricultural Research Council and some potent new insecticides have recently been synthesized. One of these (5-benzil-3-furylmenthyl (+)-transchrysanthemate) is more than 50 times as toxic to houseflies as the natural pyrethrins but is only slightly toxic to mammals.

The ARC annual report published last week describes this compound as

the most effective insecticide known with components limited to carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. With related compounds, it is being patented in about 50 countries by the National Research Development Corporation. It now remains to be established whether cheap enough raw materials and synthetic methods can be found.

Meanwhile research goes on to find replacements for insecticides such as Dieldrin and Aldrin used to keep down such soil pests as wireworms and wheat bulb fly, and at the Council's Pest Infestation Laboratory work continues on the study of insect resistance to such insecticides, initiated by the World Health Organisation 10 years ago. This resistance now extends to insects that infest stored products. For instance, selection has produced grain weevils that can withstand up to 130 times the normally lethal dose of pyrethrins and the german cockroach has produced in Bri-

tain strains that require 600 times the normal dose of Dieldrin although they can be controlled by other insecticides. Rust-red flour beetles from northern Nigeria have been found to need 50 times the usual quantity of Malathion, and by selective breeding this figure has been increased to 200.

The exact nature of the resistance continues to elude the researchers although they have shown that it is not due to reduced impermeability of the insect cuticle, nor to an increased rate of excretion, nor to an increased rate of detoxication, nor to inert storage.

There seems to be only one other explanation—a reduced sensitivity at the point on the insect's body on which the insecticide acts, since resistant flies have been found to survive with internal concentrations of insecticide which would kill normal flies. But nobody knows where on the insect's body the insecticide acts. (From "New Scientist").

agricultural regions

With a view to efficiency, the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization has decentralized the administration of its services to farmers, as described in these pages last month.

For this purpose, the Province has been divided into twelve agricultural regions in each of which a regional coordinator, assisted by a team of specialists, has been appointed to supervise the Department's services. The first six of these regions are briefly described below. The other six will be described in a later issue.

REGION 1. Lower St. Lawrence and Gaspé. COUNTIES: Gaspé North, Gaspé South, Matane, Matapédia, Bonaventure, Rimouski, Rivière-du-Loup, Témiscouata, Kamouraska, Magdalen Islands.

This agricultural region consists of the Lower St. Lawrence, Gaspé and Magdalen Islands. Nine of the counties lie within the area studied by the Eastern Quebec Planning Board whose survey, aided by ARDA, included regional agricultural problems.

As regards the region's agricultural development, allowance must be made for natural limitations including climate, terrain, types of soil and distance from markets. The agriculture is based on dairy farming, the progress of which has been hampered in the past by the scattered areas of milk production and the profusion of small dairy processing plants.

The region has 9.1% of the commercial farms in Quebec and accounts for 50% of Quebec's sheep production and 8% of the hog production. Trials are being conducted in beef-cattle raising. Potatoes are an important cash crop for many of the farmers, some of whom specialize in growing seed potatoes on a commercial scale. Vegetables are grown to supply the local market during the season but enterprises specializing in fruit-growing are almost non-existent.

REGION 2. Quebec region — COUNTIES: Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Charlevoix, Lotbinière, Lévis, Montmagny, and L'Islet. Region 2 takes in nine counties and parts of counties located in two blocks on the north and south banks of the St. Lawrence, with the Island of

Orleans, Ile-aux-Grues and Ile-aux-Oies lying in the river between them. Thirteen per cent (or 5,496) of the commercial farms in Quebec are in this area.

Forests and lumbering are important in the region, especially in Charlevoix and Portneuf. The agriculture is mainly dairy farming but this is backed up by centres of poultry-keeping (L'Islet), sheep-rearing (Charlevoix), pig-raising (Lotbinière and Bellechasse), and horticultural production (Montmagny).

In general, agricultural in this region has made encouraging progress. However, any further lasting improvement will have to be based on demarcation of the areas to be devoted to farming and forestry, both in the territory as a whole and on individual farms.

REGION 3. South of Quebec COUNTIES: Bellechasse, Dorchester, Beauce, Megantic, Frontenac, and part of Lotbinière. This region is carved out of the Appalachians where plateaus and valleys are interspersed between hills worn down and smoothed by glaciers. The soils are naturally acid, generally poor in organic matter, and deficient to varying degrees in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

The farms are organized for dairy production, their chief source of revenue. Ten per cent (4,221) of the Province's commercial farms are situated in this region. Dairy farming is combined with additional sources of income such as beef cattle, hogs and sheep, which account for about half the sales on one farm in six.

Poultry-keeping is important in some areas, particularly in Dorchester. Only a few farmers specialize in fruit and vegetable production. The fairly numerous tree farms add further variety to the region's agriculture. This region has the distinction of being the one with the biggest production of maple syrup and maple sugar.

REGION 4. Nicolet region COUNTIES: Nicolet, Arthabaska, Yamaska, and Drummond. As regards its agriculture, this region is fairly well favoured. Except in a few small areas, the soils are of good to medium quality. In the parishes bordering the St. Lawrence, they are clay or alluvial of good quality. A fairly large proportion of the land is well suited for growing potatoes especially in Nicolet and Drummond and some parishes in Arthabaska, and also, where the climate permits, for growing vegetables.

Topographically, the region can be divided into two zones: a flat part bordering the river and an undulating part in the interior.

There are 4,800 commercial farms in the region, or 11.4% of all such farms in the Province. Dairy farming is by far the most important agricultural occupation: in fact Arthabaska and Nicolet rank among the best dairy counties in Quebec. Sales of hogs and cattle contribute considerably to the local economy however. Poultry-keeping, in which some hundreds of farms specialize, also accounts for an appreciable proportion of total sales of farm products in the region.

REGION 5. Eastern Townships COUNTIES: Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Stanstead, Brome, Sherbrooke, and Shefford. Taking in most of the Eastern Townships and crossed by the Appalachians, this region is more or less hilly and in parts even mountainous. The soils vary in fertility from medium to poor, particularly in potash and occasionally in minor elements. They tend to be best suited for grazing.

This region has slightly less than ten per cent of the commercial farms in Quebec. Dairy farming is the main source of agricultural income. Other sources are sales of market hogs and revenue from farm woodlots, the latter being of considerable importance in this area where the average farm has one third of its acreage in woodland.

Horticultural production is very limited. Mixed farming predominates almost throughout the region although a growing tendency towards specialization can be seen, especially to poultry-keeping in Stanstead and Shefford, and in the case of dairy farms shipping to the fluid market.

REGION 6. Richelieu region COUNTIES: Richelieu, Verchères, Saint-Hyacinthe, Bagot, Rouville, Iberville, and Missisquoi. Region 6 comprises an agriculturally favoured zone where the soils and climate permit very diversified farming. Owing to level terrain and prevalence of clay soils, drainage is a problem except in parts of some counties such as Missisquoi or where there are hills like Mont Saint-Hilaire and Rougemont.

In 1966 there were 5,278 commercial farms in the region, or 12.6% of all farms of this category in Quebec. Milk production, either for fluid sale or processing, is the main source of income on most of the farms. However, there are many horticultural enterprises, apple orchards, poultry establishments, and farms specializing in growing industrial crops in this region, which is one of the most prosperous in Quebec.

Pie-Rouge cattle to Canada

A herd of Pie-Rouge, the French strain of the Swiss Simmental breed of cattle, are expected to arrive at the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station at Lacombe, Alberta in mid-April. The breed was chosen for importation because of its reputation for large size and good foraging ability. Four bulls and eight females make up the new herd.

The Pie-Rouge is not primarily a beef breed in its place of origin. Most of the emphasis is on lactation, but they have also been used as draft animals and for beef production. A large well fleshed body, possibly very suitable for lean meat production has been retained. During the 1968 breeding season some 100 Shorthorn cows at Lacombe and at least 100 Hereford and Angus cows in private herds will be bred to the Pie-Rouge. The male offspring will be placed on feedlot tests along with contemporaries sired by Charolais and British breed bulls. Many of the female calves will remain in the herds of origin where data will be recorded on their performance as breed cows.

(From "Facts, Figures, Comment", Meat Packers Council of Canada)

punching holes helps plants to grow

In areas of marginal rainfall and where drying winds are prevalent, seedbed soils tend to form a crusty surface through which seedling plants often fail to emerge. An unorthodox method of sowing the seed may help to make vegetable growing less difficult in these circumstances. Its inventor—J. W. Cary, a soil scientist at the Snake River Conservation Research Centre in Kimberley, Idaho—calls it punch planting.

The idea is to punch holes in the soil, drop a single seed into each hole, and leave the hole uncovered. Cary's experiments have shown that seeds germinate readily at the bottom of the holes and produce shoots and roots without benefit of soil cover. In tray experiments punch-planted seeds grew rather more slowly than those sown in the conventional way when the soil was moist and loose. But when drying and crusting were promoted by inadequate watering and by blowing air across the surface, the punch-planted seeds easily outstripped the others in germination and growth rates.

In field trials, lettuce and half a dozen kinds of vegetables planted by the punching technique survived in encouragingly large numbers even in heavily crusted soil—provided there was moisture at the bottom of the holes and provided also that the holes did not fill up with soil after the seeds were dropped in. Holes 2 in. deep proved best for lettuce; beans grew best in 5 to 8 in. deep holes. Machines for punch planting vegetables are now on the drawing board. Designers are still debating how much soil to put back into the hole to cover the seed. Cary's results suggest that the answer is none—which should simplify the design problem (*Agricultural Research*, Vol. 16, No. 1, p. 5).

outstanding success of crop insurance

RICHMOND, Que. — Mr. Clément Vincent, Quebec Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, recently told the members of the local Chamber of Commerce in this Eastern Townships community that the success of Quebec's crop insurance plan has already exceeded the forecasts of all the experts and shown in a striking fashion that this piece of legislation is meeting a real need on the part of the farmers.

"More than 13,000 farmers have already taken advantage of the protection offered to them by the government at a very low cost", said Mr. Vincent, "and at present we are only insuring field crops; that is, grains, hay and pastures".

"But starting this year", he continued, "we are going into the area of specialized farming by insuring flue-cured tobacco. Later, we shall extend the range to include other special crops as well."

The Quebec Government's crop insurance programme is in its first year and the governments have been very generous to the farmers.

3,000 farmers registered for courses

Between April 1st, 1967 and March 1st, 1968, thirty-one regional school boards organized courses in agriculture which were taken by 2,950 farmers.

In brief, the agricultural training programme for adults comprises 420

hours of lectures and leads to a certificate of training in agriculture.

Among the subjects included in the programme we might mention plant production, practical training in sociology and economics, and farm building.

All farmers who took the complete series of courses wrote examinations on the theoretical part of the programme. The results they obtained will be entered on their personal record card kept by their regional school board, and lead to the award of a certificate.

But the farmer's achievement in the practical part of the programme will only be really evaluated by observing the "farmer at work", that is, by examining the farmer's account books. The teacher-agronomist will have the opportunity to check the value of his teaching by appraising his pupils' agricultural progress.

This agricultural training programme was made possible through the cooperation of the following bodies:

- 1° The Department of Manpower and Immigration, through the federal-provincial agreement on vocational training for adults, ensures the financing of these courses by applying the Act on the vocational training of adults.
 - 2° The Directorate of Continuing in the Department of Education takes the initiative and the responsibility in co-ordinating teaching and financial resources with a view to implementing the vocational agricultural programme.
 - 3° The Department of Agriculture and Colonization, through an agreement with the Department of Education, oversees the actual content of the programme of instruction and makes available a certain number of its experts to give lectures.
 - 4° The Catholic Farmers' Union (Union Catholique des cultivateurs, or "U.C.C.") participates in the recruitment of potential candidates among farmers who wish to acquire further training in order to set up a profitable farm operation.
 - 5° Regional school boards make up the system which actually "produces" the programme. Draft-courses are first drawn up in each region, with the assistance of an agronomist, a U.C.C. representative from the regional manpower centres, and representatives from the regional schools of agriculture and trade schools.
- (From "Education Weekly", Quebec Department of Education.)

Macdonald Reports



Conflict in captions — Professeur A. R. C. Jones of the Department of Woodlot Management suggests "Woodlot Management as Practised by the Macdonald Farm!". Rudi Dallenbach, Manager of the farm suggests "Making the Wisest Use of Valuable Land". Someone else even suggested "Clear Cut or The Blackbirds will get your Field Crops."

joins Agricultural Engineering

Russell M. Halyk has recently come to the College as Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering. Professor Halyk's special interests are in Analysis and Design of Agricultural Machinery, giving particular emphasis to the properties of the biological materials to be handled by the machines.

Professor Halyk graduated from the University of Saskatchewan in 1956. After working as an extension engineer in Manitoba he proceeded to the University of Nebraska where he investigated the mechanical properties of alfalfa and obtained the M. S. Degree in 1962. From 1962 to 1965 he was Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Guelph where he taught agricultural machinery courses and carried out research on hay drying. Since September 1965 he has completed Ph. D. studies at Michigan State University where he developed and tested theories of shelling of corn which may find their application in corn harvesting machinery.

At Macdonald College Professor Halyk will teach courses in Agricul-

tural Machinery Analysis and direct graduate student research on agricultural machine problems in this region.

higher salaries predicted

The placement office on campus reports a noticeable drop in summer employment opportunities and a tight but not impossible situation for BSc. (Agr.) grads. Choice of opportunity has diminished. From statistics so far received this trend follows the general dip in the Economic boom of the past few years.

Those getting offers are receiving higher salaries than ever before.

IN JULY ISSUE OF MACDONALD JOURNAL:

Operation MEET, a
report of a new
program in elementary
education

Women's Institutes

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE QUEBEC WOMEN'S INSTITUTES INC.

Edited by
Viola Moranville,
Publicity Convenor
Q.W.I.

ABITIBI — Malartic:- An interesting display and demonstration of hand knitting, buttons, zippers and quilting patches. *Matagami:-* The roll call was an exchange of slips and bulbs. Officers were elected for the coming year, there was a good attendance with 23 members present. Welfare and Health Convenor gave a talk on the bill regarding abortion and divorce.

ARGENTEUIL — Arundel:- Roll call was a way of bringing much laughter — "the most embarrassing moment of my life". The convenors of Education and Citizenship are to attend the School Board and Council Meetings respectively. A very successful bake sale was held at the end of the meeting followed by an enjoyable social hour. *Brownsburg:-* Catered for a hot turkey dinner for the Argenteuil Protestant Teachers Association. An "In Memorium" donation was made to the Senior Citizens Fund; a gift was sent to a patient in the Douglas Memorial Hospital. One of the members gave a generous donation to the Branch (having raised the money from the sale of Expo Spoons). Twenty-five year pins were presented to three members: — Mrs. Gordon Todd, Mrs. Percy MacAdam and Mrs. Roland Moncrieff. The meeting was under the convenorship of Welfare and Health — Mrs. C. Prosser who had as her guest, Dr. M. X. Bissonnette who spoke on cancer. *Dalesville — Louisa:-* heard a report of the Provincial Board Meeting. Roll call was "An amusing word your child used to use". There were three guests present. An outline of the meetings for the coming year was given and plans completed for the upcoming "County Party". Kindergarten teacher Mrs. R. McOuat, gave an enlightening talk on the various aspects of "Kindergarten", followed by a questions and answers period; many pamphlets on child training were given out. *Frontier —* There was a most interesting discussion on the programs for the coming 1968-69 season. Roll call was to tell "What I admire most in an elderly lady." The Grandmothers were in charge of the program, which consisted of a T.V. Contest; a contest on conveniences grandmother lacked; a sing-song and numerous readings. *Jerusalem-Bethany:-* Mrs. Charles Hall, County President was a guest and spoke on the future events of the W.I. A copy of the Quebec Mosaic was purchased to be used by

the members of the Branch. Mrs. Charles Hughes of Lachute showed slides and told what it was like to live in Chile, — South America. *Lachute:-* —discussed projects and plans for the coming year and chose the delegates for the County and Provincial Conventions. Following the business meeting the members enjoyed a most instructive tour of "Giles Publishing House" the home of our weekly newspaper. New and up to-date machinery was seen in operation along with many types of printing that is done so efficiently by this firm. *Lakefield —* Mrs. Charles Hall, County President and Mrs. Charles Stephens, County Past President were guests; these ladies spoke about the work of the W. I. A copy of the Quebec Mosaic was purchased for the use of the members. The B.N.A. Act is being studied at each of the meeting. Mr. Ken Riley was the guest speaker, and gave much information regarding Agriculture and its connection with the Lachute Spring fair. *Pioneer:-* heard a report of the Provincial Board meeting and the resolution regarding Trespassers was read. Delegates for the Convention was named and several copies of the Quebec Mosaic were sold. Members are now working on exhibits for the Lachute Spring Fair. The roll call was answered by demonstrating a reducing exercise. Articles were brought in for the Christmas Stockings and a donation was made to the Easter Seal Fund. Mrs. Robert Silverston, Lachute High School Nurse spoke on 'Diabetes' and answered many questions pertaining to this disease. *Upper Lachute-East End:-* heard the reports of their Program Committee and of the Provincial Board Meeting, delegates were named to the Annual Convention, a membership was renewed in the C.A.C.; two quilts were shown which the members had quilted during the past month. The roll call was telling "What I plant first in my garden". A portion of the B.N.A. Act was studied. Each member received a copy of the new version of "O Canada". Mrs. K. Warwaick gave an excellent report of the Board Meeting. Mrs. R. Dunnage, Convenor of Agriculture, had as her guest Mr. George Lowe, who spoke on the Lowe Brothers Dairy in Lachute, telling of the changes made over the years, and of the plastic bottle which will soon be on the market. Mrs. Dunnage then held a drawing with the Branch matching the amount — this to be sent to an orphanage in Korea as an Easter gift.

BONAVENTURE — Cascapedia:- Our County President attended this meeting and gave a report on

the semi-annual Board Meeting. Members answered the roll call by payment of dues. The annual reports were given followed by a Home Cooking Sale and a Card Party.

Marcil:— Nine Members attended, the roll call was payment of dues. Annual reports were given. *Matapedia:* Annual President's dinner was held at the Restigouche Hotel, new officers were elected. *BROME — Austin:*— The Publicity Convenor gave a talk on 'What is a Canadian', and showed slides on EXPO '67. Convenor of Home Economics gave a talk on 'Colours'. Collections were taken for Pennies for Friendship. Thirteen members and one guest were present. It was voted to send some handicraft to Macdonald College for the Exhibit at the Convention. The meeting day for the branch has been changed from the first Thursday of each month. Congratulations were extended to our member. Mrs. Cochrane for receiving a Centennial Medal for her work with the A.N. and A.F. Auxiliary. *Sutton:*— The Convenor of Education presented Mr. Fred Knight of the Regional School Board who gave a very interesting talk on Education in general. Twenty-four members paid their dues. The new officers were installed by the County Past-President, Mrs. Westover. Roll call was 'Recipe for a super dish'. A program on Home Economics was enjoyed— each member brought an article that she had made the past winter — many interesting articles were displayed: — rugs, afghans, knitted articles, crocheting, cut-work etc. Program for the coming year was presented.

CHATEAUGUAY - HUNTINGDON

Aubrey-Riverfield: — Mrs. Frie of the Douglas Memorial Hospital, spoke feelingly of the Retarded Children.

Dundee:— Roll call was answered by the members telling about one of the EXPO Pavillions. Plans were completed for the County Convention.

Dewittville:— They celebrated their tenth birthday with a trip to Steinberg's Bakery in Montreal. *Hemmingford:*— Mrs. H.E. Palmer gave a most entertaining and informative talk on Canada's Constitution, with an outline of its written and unwritten elements. The Home Economics Convenor gave a paper entitled 'How to plan Food Buying'. The Annual Public Speaking Contest was held for students of Grades 2 and 7. The Branch, as usual, arranged that the subscription for the local newspaper, "The Huntingdon Gleaner" be given to the Publicity Convenor, as a token of appreciation for the co-operation and interest of this journal. *Hunting-*

don:— Demonstration of a bib apron made from one yard of cloth, cut on the bias. Pattern will be provided for those interested. Guest speaker — Mrs. Gunion, spoke on the Douglas Memorial Hospital, its set-up, buildings, patients etc. *Orms town:* — Resumé of the founding of the eight W.I. branches in Chateaugay-Huntingdon County, the first presidents and secretaries of the branches, work sponsored and accomplished by them from then until now, also of the formation of these branches into a County W.I. and the activities of the County as a whole. Quiz of Name your apples in a jumbled letter arrangement.

COMPTON:—*Bury:*— A life Membership was given to Mrs. Bessie Olson. Five new members joined, one of them was Mrs. Quinn making three generations of one family as members of our Branch — her mother Mrs. S. Dougherty and grandmother Mrs. G. Parsons. Six members attended the Adult Education Course in French. The annual reports of the Convenors were heard. Three members attended all meetings last year and four members missed only one meeting. Report of County and Executive meetings and the semi-Annual Board Meeting were given. Roll call — sell cookies. 'O Canada' was sung bi-lingually. Excerpts were read from the Federated News; names of streets for the town were suggested and these are to be presented to the town council. *Brookbury:*— Donations were made to the following — Maple-mount, prizes in the public speaking contest in the Bury High School, prizes in the grades in Bury High school, prizes in the Bishopton Elementary School. A gift was given to a member for her perfect attendance record for the past year. Copies of the bi-lingual 'O Canada' was given to members. *Canterbury:* — Members are asked to bring articles to each meeting to be used at the Sales Table at a supper held annually in August. Sunshine baskets were given out, clothes made for needy children. Clothing brought in for Save the Children. Pennies for Friendship collected and a birthday box is kept by this branch. *Cookshire:*— Reports were given, Life Memberships were given to two members. Many plans were made for the future activities.

GASPE — Dartmouth River:— Roll call was gifts for birthday of one of the members and a surprise birthday party followed the meeting. Articles were brought in for the work Calendar. *Douglastown:*— Seven new members were welcomed; a gift was given to a member on her twenty-fifth an-

niversary as a member. New officers for the 1968-69 year were installed, card party organized with the funds going to the new Boy Scout Monument project in their area. *Gaspe:*— Roll call was payment of dues followed by the annual reports. New officers and convenors are installed. Two new members were welcomed, two Quebec Mosaic's were purchased and more plans made for the Q.W.I. play. Further roll call was name your favorite bird. The County's annual meeting this year will be held at Sandy Beach. Articles on tips from flower of the month club was given by the Agriculture Convenor; Citizenship Convenor in discussing Canadian Woman in her own right — well, what are women doing with all of these rights. Home Economic Convenor gave many household hints. Health and Welfare Convenor reported 'Eye Colour may be your key to the future'. Publicity Convenor gave a report on "Gordon Greene" and "Dancing isn't the devils trap door". Cards were enjoyed and the evening proved to be a lot of fun. *Murdochville:*— Roll call was bring mittens for sale; plans were completed for filling of Christmas Stockings.

Wareham:— Annual election of officers. The County President gave a wonderful report of the semi-annual Board meeting held in Montreal in February. *York:*— Officers and Convenors were installed, annual reports of all convenors were given and the report of the semi-annual Board meeting in Montreal was given, several orders for the Quebec Mosaic were received and copies of the Kraft TV recipes were given out. Roll call name a farm animal and its use. Home Economics Convenor told us how to grease a casserole. Citizen Convenor spoke of the forthcoming Liberal election; Agriculture Convenor gave good tips on how to grow African Violets; Publicity Convenor spoke about the price increase on gasoline, cigarettes and liquor. Each member paid twice their shoe size for Pennies for Friendship. Contest held of making words from a given word, in a stated length of time, and other games were played.

MEGANTIC—Inverness:— Roll call was 'Name two vegetables or flowers in French! Copies' of the Quebec Mosaic were ordered and one copy was donated to the School Library. A donation of cotton materials were received, displayed and all sold. Samples of quilt blocks were shown and an order given for a quilt made from the pattern called 'Joseph's Coat'.

Kinnear's Mills:— Roll call was name a simple gift for a convalescent. Mrs.



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David MacRae read from the grey book. Inverness has been invited to be guests of Kinnears Mills at the County Meeting.

MISSISQUOI — Cowansville: — a letter of appreciation was read concerning a gift given to a departing member; a donation has been received from a member in Saint-John, N.B. Christmas Stockings have been made and a collection taken to purchase the gifts to fill them. A talk was given on Human Rights, particularly stressing equality for all races and creeds.

Dunham: — answered the roll call by a joke about children. One Convenor gave a talk on Foster Children, and another on Maple Syrup recipes. The C.A.C. subscription was paid, and a sum was given to the County Funds. **Fordyce:** — Convenor of Education spoke on the teaching of French in lower grades, and explained guidance programs. The group then quilted a large quilt to fill an order and collected Talent money.

Stanbridge East: — Roll call was answered by describing the work of a contemporary Canadian artist, writer, poet or composer. A sum was donated to the Save the Children Fund towards the adoption of a child.

MONTCALM — **Rawdon:** — A demonstration of carding wool and

spinning was given by Mrs. Asbil after which members were given an opportunity to try their skill. A Life Membership was presented to Mrs. Cecil Vail who is a charter member of this Branch.

PAPINEAU — **Lochaber:** — roll call was answered by the payment of dues. Two new members were welcomed and a copy of the Mosaic was sold.

PONTIAC — **Bristol:** — A reading was given entitled 'The Poor Secretary', the roll call was to give an Irish joke. A card party had proved to be successful as is the 'work box'; two new members were welcomed, a talk was heard on agriculture and another regarding the new school being built at Shawville, Quebec.

Clarendon: — The editor of 'The Equity' was a guest speaker and gave a most informative talk. **Wyman:** — Roll call was payment of dues, a group project was started by purchasing a Liquid Embroidery Kit; a new committee was appointed entitled 'The Boosters' of the Finances!; and delegates appointed for the Convention.

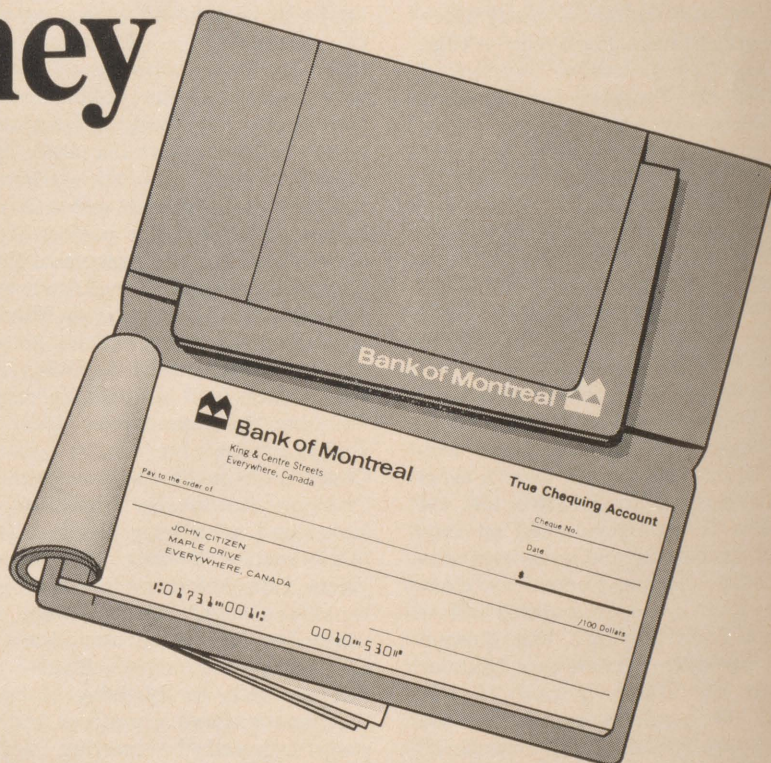
RICHMOND **Cleveland:** — Quilt blocks were brought in for the 'tulip' quilt which is to be displayed in the inter-branch competition at the Rich-

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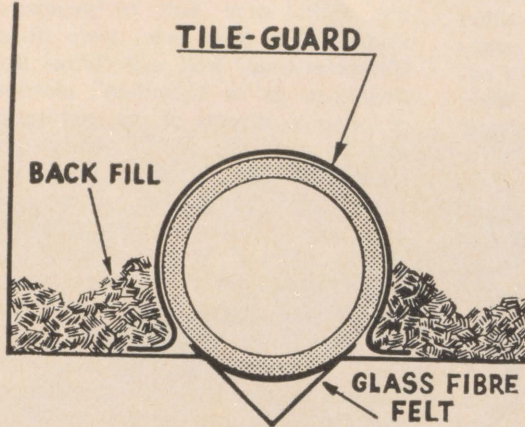
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mond Fair. This branch is offering three prizes for any kind of knitted article not already listed in the Fair Book. A contest entitled 'A Clean Story' conducted by Mrs. L. Oboine, the winners were Mrs. Charles Johnson and Mrs. G. Perkins. Donations were made towards help for the Guides and Brownies. Christmas Stockings are being filled. *Denison's Mills*: they have had their first meeting since November, the annual reports were given and showed the excellent work being accomplished. Officers were appointed for the coming year and donations were given to Welfare Fund to be used for hot lunches at the St. Francis High School. *Gore*:— Programs for the coming year were given out; annual reports were given and officers elected. Six members were given prizes for perfect attendance; a gift was presented to the retiring president. 825 cancer dressings, 2 bed sheets, 3 scrap books and cotton was brought in. Prizes are being offered for the school Fair. A New member was welcomed; flowers were sent in sympathy for the loss of a loved one. At the Agricultural meeting a reading was heard, entitled 'The Billion Dollar Disease' taken from the Farm Quarterly. Mrs. R. Johnson gave a brief resumé of the Agricultural Course she had attended at Macdonald College. A Centennial Rose cream and sugar set was presented to Mrs. Gilchrist for doing programs for the branch. The roll call was name a flower emblem of a province. A plant and slip sale was held and a petition signed protesting the cancellation of several trains (C.N.R.) between Montreal and Sherbrooke. *Melbourne Ridge*:— had a demonstration of liquid embroidery; heard a reading entitled 'Pioneers'. A contest was on Date Loaves, a donation was given for the Guides and Brownies. Three new members were welcomed. *Richmond Hill*:— Had a contest on singer snaps and the prize went to Mrs. M. Lockwood. Each member received a begonia bulb to plant, with the plants to be judged; held a sale of articles brought in, the money to be used for articles to put in the Christmas Stockings. *Richmond Young Women*: donations sent to the Save the Children Fund and to the Quebec Service Fund; a contest was held on 'advertising' which was won by Mrs. Osborne Wilkins. Prize for perfect attendance was won by Mrs. Raymond Lancaster and Mrs. Elmer Steverson. *Shipton*:— a successful card party was held, a demonstration was enjoyed on liquid embroidery; an excellent report on the Federated Countries was given by Mrs. S. Taylor. A contest was

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conducted by Mrs. A. Lacroix and was won by Mrs. J. Soffin, Mrs. J. Olney, Mrs. N. Evans, Mrs. M. Blake and Mrs. D. Kerr. A discussion on the B.N.A. Act was held followed by a quiz. *Spooner Pond*:— held annual meeting and election of officers, the new program was accepted. Many quilt blocks in the applique 'Rose of Sharon' pattern for the quilt to be used in the inter-branch competition was brought in. Delegates for County meeting as well as the Provincial Convention was named. The new Ways and Means Committee was appointed. Roll call was bring in pot-holders for sale. Each member donated toward articles for the Christmas Stockings. Geraniums are to be grown for a competition. Donation was given for the Guides and the Brownies. A contest on number of words made from 'Home Economics' was conducted by that convenor, Mrs. A. Mallette, and won by Mrs. G. Crack who had 41 words. Donations sent to the Cancer Society. W.I. pins are to be ordered, small gift to be presented to Mrs. Ron Oakley for doing the programs and to Mrs. J. Walker, for writing the play to be used in the competition.

ROUYN—NORANDA — *Rouyn*:— Roll call was name a flower starting with your own initial. Visited friend in the Macamic Sanatorium, pennies for Friendship were collected and officers elected. *Farmborough*:— Guest speaker, Mrs. V. Richards, founder of W. I. branches in several localities of Northwestern Quebec, spoke on the 'Ways Members can help each other as well as their Community. Two new members were welcomed; gifts are donated by members and friends and then a drawing is held for them. An electric clock was displayed.

ROUVILLE — *Abbotsford*:— The program for the 1968-69 was brought by the Executive to the meeting for discussion. A food sale was held, and recipes exchanged.

SHEFFORD — *Granby Hill*:— Mrs. Ossington was congratulated by the President and members on receiving the Centennial Medal with Citation from the Federal Government. Two contests have been held — one was a 3 minute time test and the other a quiz on the W.I. Another contest was on jumbled letters which when properly arranged were street names in Granby. *Granby West*:— The agriculture convenor gave interesting articles on the substitute milk. Health and Welfare sent a letter to the Minister of Finance regarding the proposed 7% tax on staples and children's clothes. Donations were made to the

Save the Children Fund, 3 radios were sent to the Douglas Memorial Hospital, as a Centennial Project. *Waterloo-Warden* Meeting was held at the home of Mrs. H. Ramsey, South Stukley with 15 members present. Pennies for Friendship were donated; and a CARE package drawn for which was won by a guest. A jumbled letter contest was won by Alice Ashton. Gifts were sent to members, shut-ins and those who were ill at Christmas-time. Roll call 'What distinguishes us as Canadian'; election of officers, reports of the convenors and 14 members and 5 visitors answered the roll call, which made for a very lively discussion. A copy of the Quebec Mosaic was donated to the Public Library. Donation was also given to the library fund for the preparation of a reading room. Pennies for Friendship were collected. At another meeting the roll call was 'Name a member of the School Board'; an article on Bishop's University and an orphan home in Nigeria was presented and a letter from a pen-pal in England was read. Prizes were given to two members with perfect attendance (one being 85 years young) Quilt blocks were handed in and scraps books which had been made for the Children's Hospital.

SHERBROOKE — *Ascot*:— a reading of Mrs. Dutt's address at F.W.I.C. Convention in Guelph was given; another reading on the work done by the Save the Children Fund in war-torn countries. C.A.C. opposes the proposed 7% tax on all items. The Branch signed a petition of protest and sent it to Radio Station C.K.T.S. Two contests held — Identify 12 prominent persons, and get words for 'Home and Country' in ten minutes. *Belvedere*:— reports Mrs. H. Wallace was chairman for installation of officers and congratulated members on excellent reports which showed a very busy and satisfactory year. Donated towards the Dental Clinic for Maplemount Home and to the Cancer Drive. Members are in agreement and approve resolution re - Trespassers. *Brompton Road*:— reports catering to a wedding and supper, donated to Save the Children Fund. Card party was held with the proceeds going to Cancer Clinic and several members have worked at the Cancer Clinic. Miss Edna Smith was chairman of the installation of officers and congratulated members on their excellent reports.

Milby:— gave a welcome to the County President Miss Edna Smith also to Mrs. Chapman. Held a demonstration on liquid embroidery. Project for the year is to paint the

W.I. Club Room and to improve the grounds.

STANSTEAD — *Ayers Cliff*:— Film was shown by Mrs. W. Cass the Convenor of Agriculture. A donation was given to the Cafeteria Fund and a plant sent to a member who is ill. *Beebe*:— Mrs. R. Eryou read a poem entitled 'I Protest'. A bring and buy sale of food and other articles proved to be a lot of fun as well as substantially sound. Mrs. H. Cass read a clipping from a paper reporting the 6th Annual Meeting which was held in Way's Mills (this was a Stanstead County Meeting). Mrs. Cass also gave a paper on Child Welfare activities by the Beebe Branch during the depression years. *Hatley*:— A speaker was heard on 'Plants' from starting seeds until after transplanting, Holiday Plates were handed in and a donation given to the Canadian Red Cross. Three new members were welcomed and prizes given for perfect attendance. *Stanstead North*:— One of our older members Mrs. I. Whitehouse, handed in two dozen beautifully dressed (all by hand) dolls to be donated to the Douglas Memorial, Sherbrooke Hospital and the Maplemount Home. The dolls and odds and ends of material are given to her and she does all of the work down to the finest detail. They are certainly much appreciated by the areas to which they are sent. Mrs. Rixford Knight of Tomifobia was the guest speaker and gave a most interesting talk on the Leadership Course that she had attended at Macdonald College in May 1967. Several members from the Beebe W.I. were guests. A card party has been held at Sunnyside High School and the proceeds of \$42.00 was donated to the Community Centre at Roch Island. Roll call- name a Holiday and why it is observed. Two amusing impromptu skits were staged by members and guests.

VAUDREUIL — *Harwood*:— This being the Agriculture meeting, under the Convenorship of Mrs. Henri Reid, our members paid a visit to the Couvoir (Hatchery) Vaudreuil, where we were shown thousands of eggs in giant incubators, and the crates of tiny chicks ready for shipment, at the same time receiving much interesting information from the proprietor. Packages of garden supplies were drawn for, and the roll call was Make a vegetable corsage, with prizes given for three. Christmas Stockings were distributed to members.

Vi Moranville
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Beebe, Quebec.